Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1350.] THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, such as are used at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-street.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of stability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & s 1m

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

FOR SALE,

The fast-sailing schooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak: she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expence on her hull, sails or rigging: she stows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow from seventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets,

Or to the Captain on board said schooner, at Messrs. Willis and Yardsley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the best of American Mess Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwstf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvass.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
280 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1. §tf

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a President, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 8, 1796. 1awtistJ.dt9 h

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Ermanets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimores
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mwftf

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, tickenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for sale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.

Walnut-street Wharf.

Nov. 19. sotf

A few hogsheads of choice N. E. Rum,

and a quantity of LARD, for sale;
Enquire at No. 71, North Water-street.

December 24 dtw

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogsheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes

Also, on hand,

A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Cossaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&th2m

A Gold Watch was Found

A few days ago, in the lower part of Second-street. The owner, on calling at No. 127 in said street, and proving it to be his or hers by a description in writing, may receive it on paying for this advertisement.

December 29 3

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Just Landing,

At South street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,

Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

NOTICE.

Those Gentlemen who hold any of the undermentioned Notes or Draughts (*whether due or not*) are requested to meet at the City-Tavern on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock in the evening; at which time an arrangement will be proposed which it is expected will be satisfactory to the holders.

Edward Fox's notes in favor of James Greenleaf.
James Greenleaf's notes in favor of Edward Fox.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Edward Fox.
Abraham Dubois's note to Edward Fox,
Edward Fox's note to Abraham Dubois.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Abraham Dubois.

At the request of a major part of the Gentlemen interested.

EDWARD FOX.

December 29. dtw

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months.

To which is prefixed,

A table shewing the number of days from any day of any month, to the same day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2. tawtf

Any PERSON

Who is well acquainted with the River

MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for sailing into the same, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board.

dt16th JOHN NIXON, President.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&f3w

Bank of Pennsylvania.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at the Bank, December 29th, 1796,

It was unanimously resolved, That, from the information this day given by the Board of Directors, and the Documents exhibited, the Stockholders do fully approve the conduct of the Directors; and that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the said Directors for their activity, zeal, and successful exertions in the discharge of their duties in relation to the abuses lately practised upon this Institution.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be published in the Newspapers of this city

EDWARD SHIPPEN, Chairman.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Jr. Secretary.

Dec. 30. §3t

Paterson Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332 Prizes.				44,450
4018 Blanks.				
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,				44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 South Second Street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING, JACOB R. HARDENBERG, JONATHAN RHEA, } Managers.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000		5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
90		50		4500
165		25		4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each,				5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12. mws

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 6,
Will be presented, a TRAGEDY called

The Fair Penitent.

Sciolto,	Mr. *Warren*
Altamont,	Mr. *Fox*
Horatio,	Mr. *Cooper*
Lothario,	Mr. *Moreton*
Roſſano,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Caliſta,	Mrs. *Merry*
Lavinia,	Mrs. *Francis*
Lucilla,	Mrs. *Harvey*

To which will be added (for the ſecond time)
A Comic Opera, in two acts (as performed at Covent-Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights) called

The Lock and KEY.

Brummagem,	Mr. *Francis*
Cheerly,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Captain Vane,	Mr. *Fox*
Ralph,	Mr. *Harwood*
Florella,	Mrs. *Warrell*
Fanny,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*
Selina,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Dolly	Miſs *Milbourne*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 5, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)
PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,
(Continued)
Including ſelections from Dr. Young—on
MAN,
LIFE.
PROCRASTINATION.

(SECOND PART)

Edwin & Angelina,	Goldſmith
Elegy written in a Country Church-yard,	Gray

(THIRD PART)

Alexander's Feaſt,	Dryden

With Occaſional Remarks on the Authors.

Subſcriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulſon, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend their names and receive their tickets.

Occaſional admiſſion tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, South Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore adverti ſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the laſt ſix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th inſtant.

G. SIMPSON, Caſhier.

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

To the Public.

THE Exhibition of Elegant Prints of the Revolution of France, and Generals Buonaparte, Pichegrue, &c opened ſome days paſt, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of High and Third ſtreets, formerly Cook's houſe, having given general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have ſeen it, the Proprietor takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has added to the ſame, a large and beautiful Plan of Paris (the neweſt extant) containing a complete view of the city itſelf, its ſuburbs environs, villages, houſes, heights, woods, vineyards, lands, meadows, &c geometrically drawn, by Mr. Rouſſel, chief of the Engineers; real locks of the hair of the late Queen of France, Madame, and the Dauphin, may alſo be ſeen. In conſequence of the Houſe being ſold, he will have but a ſhort time to exhibit the Prints, and, by the advice of his friends, he means to open every day in the week, from 9 'till duſk.

Admiſſion, one quarter of a Dollar.

January 3 3t

COMMUNICATIONS.

Were the degeneracy that marks many Jacobins of this country to extend to the great maſs of the people they would be unfitted to maintain the independence of the United States.—If, miſled by the arts of French agents, or enthuſiaſtically ſeduced by the viſions of foreign theory, *they attach* themſelves to the French nation, the Americans would as thoroughly violate their own ſovereignty as if they yielded by *explicit contract*, their independence and their liberties, to the crown and domination of Great-Britain—To him who is an *American*, agreeably to our late glorious revolution, the evil is equal whether he beholds the people of America vanquiſhed by the arms of England or ſeduced into a ſurrender of their rights by the ſycophancy of the French. In either humble ſituation he ſees the independence of this country deſtroyed! In the firſt caſe, however to be reſiſted, this conſolation might be left; terms might be made definitively with the victor; conſciouſneſs of having done our beſt would ſoothe us in the retroſpect; but, in the laſt, a total proſtration of great national principles would enſure the duration of a dependance beyond the hope of reſtoration; and the mere ſemblance of government being left, the actual encroachment and domination would be more permanent, becauſe diſtinguiſhed by empty ſounds! Great-Britain was defeated by the glorious ſpirit of the revolution; France remains to be defeated, not in the field, but in the enlightened minds of our countrymen, who will perceive in a thouſand inſtances of her machinations, in the arts ſhe uſes, in her menaces and her adulation, that hollow adulation by which ſhe wiſhes to divide the PEOPLE from their own government, a deep and long continued plan of making this free country *dependant upon her will*, and the tool of her aggrandizement! Arms vanquiſhed the firſt; reflection, firmneſs and ſovereign contempt muſt and will defeat the arts of the laſt.

The moſt lively indignation has manifeſted itſelf in all reſpectable companies at the language which certain letters (publiſhed) ſtate as being held by a certain commodore. Humiliation ſufficient it was that a French diplomatic agent ſhould dare to hold the language he did to our Preſident—but that a citizen of the United States ſhould thus hold cheap the dignity of his country has ſomething mournfully unnatural in it.

A Parallel to Captain JESSUP'S *Caſe.*

The Brig William, Capt. Benjamin Henderſon, belonged to Mr. William Gray, jun. of Salem, Maſſachuſetts. On a voyage from Point-a-Petre, ſhe was captured by the privateer Prince William Henry, and carried to St. Kitts, where ſome French property ſhe had on board was taken out and condemned. After her departure from St. Kitts, ſhe was met with on the 19th October, 1793, by the French privateer Citizen Genet, which had left Philadelphia ten days before. The privateer obliged capt. Henderſon to hoiſt out his boat and bring his papers on board, which being done, he was aſked to whom the French ſugar on board belonged? He replied, to William Gray of Salem—upon which the perſon who aſked the queſtion, and who, he underſtood was the French captain, called him *a damned lyar* and walking forward ſpoke to the men: five ſailors immediately advanced, took capt. Henderſon by the collar, dragged him to one of the guns, where they held him, cut his trowſers behind, and beat him with 20 laſhes on the bare fleſh, until he was black and blue. On expoſtulating on this extraordinary treatment of a neutral veſſel, he was told, *that the Americans were a parcel of damned raſcals, and did not deſerve better treatment.* On captain Henderſon being diſmiſſed, ſix French ſailors were ſent with him on board the William: theſe immediately fell to ranſacking the veſſel, and plundered from her in caſh and goods to the amount of about 350l. Before ſhe was diſmiſſed, however, four Bermudian ſailors, who were priſoners on board the privateer, were put on board her, altho' capt. Henderſon urged, that he had ſcarcely proviſions enough for his own crew: the conſequence was, that captain Henderſon was under the neceſſity of retrenching the allowance of all the ſhip's company, himſelf included.

The foregoing is preſented to the public as an accurate ſtatement: the occurrence is known to many: and Mr. Gray is now in poſſeſſion of authentic proofs to ſupport it.

We ſee advertiſed an "*Eulogium intended to perpetuate the memory of David Rittenhouſe,*" which ſuggeſts a quere, whether the Eulogiſt will, on the ſcore of perpetuity, owe moſt to David or David to him. It was very kind in our Philoſophical ſociety to give poor David this lift.

Mr. FENNO,

I have perſuaded a friend of mine to reduce to writing, a ſummary of his obſervations, in a large company, (where they were well approved) on the preſent poſture of affairs in regard to France,—— While I requeſt you to publiſh them, I cannot but hope they will be copied into all the papers of the United States.

Your's,

A CUSTOMER.

IT is good ſport to ſee how the democrats are puzzled to get along with the affair of citizen Adet. He affects to *threaten* the government, and *coax* the people. But a downright, plain-dealing, ſet of country folks do not underſtand this diſtinction. When men think they are threatened, if they are cowards, they ſneak off; or if they cannot do ſo, they bow very low, beg pardon very humbly of Monſieur, for the affront *he has offered them*. Here is one cheek, citizen—ſtrike that firſt, and then we will turn the other. This is the *ſpirited* language of the Aurora; and no doubt if the patriotic Fell's Point regiment, that drew up to receive citizen Barney at Baltimore, ſhould preſent to him an addreſs, they will fill it with the choiceſt phraſes, about the *honour* and *independence* of the country.

But, alas! theſe *patriots* are ſcarce. The people generally feel another ſort of ſpirit, and the Aurora tries to intimidate that ſpirit by the ſyſtem of terror. The *terrible* republic ſpeaks through the Aurora, (to uſe the bombaſt of its generals) thunder! The country is warned of its danger, while Adet's manifeſto aſſures us there is no danger at all—begs us to think ſo; that his nation loves our people—has no thoughts of war; and cries as if his gentle heart would break. Yet, while theſe crocodile tears are ſtill trickling down the faces of thoſe iron hearted democrats, who cried, Vive la Guillotine! Vive la Mort! and trod on bleeding victims, without any tears at all, they tell us in the ſame breath—war, war with France. This double plot ſpoils the comedy. It is ſuch a jumble of love and murder, that they are ſure to be hiſſed off the ſtage: and ſo they will be; for the farce called the *Blunderbuſs*, or *Notes*, is already damned.

War is in nobody's noddle. France will not wage war with us (and there Adet is to be believed) unleſs we ſtruggle harder than we have yet done, to prevent her from thruſting her fraterniſing fingers any more into the pockets of our merchants. Six or eight millions are already gently taken by the French privateerſmen, no doubt with tears in their eyes, Yet, no war. If France ſhould take as much more, ſhe and her miniſter might ſhed tears; but why ſhed our blood, if we bear it in future as well as well as we have done? It is a cauſe of war, there is no queſtion, to ſeize our ſhips contrary to treaty; and that ſhe has done all along, BEFORE the Britiſh treaty, as well as ſince: for that treaty has only furniſhed a new pretext for an old piece of rapine and perfidy.

In one word of very plain Engliſh, for the times demand it—we may be ſure of peace with France, if we will let her plunder our veſſels. She has given us cauſe of war; but if we wave the affront and injury, and keep peace, will ſhe go to war with us becauſe we ALLOW her (as ſhe ſays we do the Britiſh) to capture our veſſels?

Our democrats, not content with this, go on to ſound alarms; but they ſhould remember the ſort of folks they have to deal with. It is too late to addreſs the fears, or to whine ſoft love nonſenſe to Americans, after having once rouſed them by threats and inſults.

France, ſay the democrats, is more *terrible* than ever, ſince her conqueſts in Germany and Italy.—Terror, the reader will obſerve, is in every ſentence of the Aurora. Now, France is leſs terrible ſince thoſe conqueſts; for ſhe has exaſperated the conquered people: her anarchical principles are now no more a currency any where out of France, (and perhaps not within it) than the aſſignats. If reverſes ſhould attend Buonaparte, like thoſe which have befallen the two other armies, fury would ſucceed to the deſpair of the Italians. They would riſe as the peaſants have done in Germany. Can they march again into Germany, and ſupply another year's war by plundering an enemy's country a ſecond time? If they ſhould, they would get leſs: the after crop of conqueſt is ſcanty. Beſides, the people become all ſoldiers, and it is almoſt inconceivable that a ſecond irruption into Germany ſhould be ſucceſsful. The war then is to be nouriſhed by other means than an enemy's country can furniſh. What are they?

Paper money ſtops. A French funding ſyſtem to borrow, perhaps. Would our democrats recommend that? Will taxes anſwer to ſuch an amount as the next campaign will call for? The revenue of the old Roman empire for ten years would not ſupply it. Will the French renew the ſyſtem of terror, and coin all private property into caſh for the purchaſe of gunpowder, ſoldiers' hats and ſhoes?

Thus, if France holds out terrors to us, ſhe has enough of them at home. Her proſpect is now more *terrible* than her threats. It is not pretended that ſhe will be or can be conquered; but ſhe has difficulties to overcome, to provide for another campaign, which it is believed will ſtop her conqueſts, though they will not endanger her independence. She has her terrible hands full; and ſo have England and Auſtria: but they will fight hard rather than loſe *their independence*, which France avows her deſign utterly to ſubvert. Delenda eſt Carthago, is forever her menace to England.

No one will be ſurpriſed if the Democrats deny all this, and bluſter as uſual about the million and an half French conquerors—Anſwer. So much the harder will it be to pay them, if there are ſo many, and eſpecially, if the *conquerors* ſhould be driven back into France to be fed and paid at home, inſtead of being *nouriſhed*, as the Directory term it, *by victory*.

Should the Democrats rejoin, the ſlaves of kings will yet flock to the liberty cap of France and join her, like *true patriots*, againſt their own country it is replied. This ſort of patriotiſm ſo praiſed in the Aurora, and ſo relied on by the ſons of terror here, is now quite gone from Germany and Italy It is queſtionable whether any of it is left in the world, except ſome of the worſt of its dregs at Fell's point, Baltimore.

For, whatever the origin or real motives of the war might have been, France *invades* now, and her enemies *defend* themſelves. That is clear, and a war of ſelf-defence will force her enemies and with the hearty concurrence too of their ſubjects, to make every poſſible effort. Let the Democrats prattle about the *French compelling victory to return to their ſtandard*, this campaign has eſſentially changed the poſition of the powers at war, as well as the principles of the conteſt, and the ſenſe of mankind upon them. Events may diſappoint the moſt reaſonable conjectures. This is admitted, and it is poſſible, though not probable, the French may deſpoil new regions in another campaign. But as the Directory know that if new regions exiſt, *rich in ſpoil*, it will be difficult to get at them, they muſt act towards us on probabilities. With ſo many embarraſſments, and diſcouragements too, the argument is a fair one, and we rely on it accordingly, they will not make a new enemy, eſpecially one that has been long plundered without becoming their enemy, and ſo there is no need to make the enemy to afford the plunder, as a plundered friend is ſafer and juſt as good.

But as ſome hypochondriac perſons may ſtill lie awake a nights with their fears of French anger, it is proper after having ſeen the beclouded proſpect of France to look at the effect an American war would have to mend it.

It is, I truſt, needleſs to warn the reader againſt the notion that the friends of our inſulted government wiſh or apprehend a war with France. They do not. They act differently from the Democrats in this reſpect. A kind of bullying war with Britain and no treaty was all their cry in 1794. The Federaliſts ſaid then, and ſay now, avoid war but negociate, prepare and act with ſpirit. The want of ſpirit in the Democratic ſtile was as manifeſt then as now. For then they refuſed all really ſtrong meaſures—*no more revenue nor forte, no treaty*. In one word, a war upon Britiſh debts was all they aſked for. Having mentioned this to prevent Democratic miſrepreſentation, the reader will juſt proceed to turn his thoughts to the true and experienced conſequences to France of our being engaged in a war with her.

In former wars, her iſlands were in extremity of want in conſequence of our ſupplies being ſtopped and thoſe from France in a great meaſure alſo. Then, however, we were weak compared with our preſent means. *Then* France was ſtrong at ſea compared with her preſent naval weakneſs, which is ſuch as never was known before. Her iſlands would be more expoſed than ever. And though France has few, or no merchant ſhips, the immenſe exports of her colonies would be a prey that could not eſcape. At preſent, our veſſels cover thoſe exports in a great degree from capture by the Britiſh. If Spain ſhould alſo become our enemy, American privateers would cover the ſeas. We have no navy, but we rank very high among the ſea-faring nations of the earth; nor is it mere ſpeculation that we ſhould be immediately formidable as a naval power. In the war with Britain, whoſe trade was ſo ſtrongly protected by her immenſe navy, near two thouſand ſail of prizes were taken by the armed veſſels of one of the eaſtern ſtates. Briefly but ſoberly we ſay, France could not maintain her colonies againſt all her enemies, if we ſhould be forced to be of the number.

No man of ſenſe and experience will deny this poſition after due reflection upon the facts and principles that it reſts upon.

Why then, perhaps the Democrats will retort, were you government men ſo unwilling to fight England? A force ſo powerful as you repreſent our privateers would humble England. Anſwer, privateers afford us the power to annoy others, but they could not prevent our trade, now ſo immenſe from being annoyed and perhaps ruined.—It is a power to hurt others, not to enrich ourſelves as all privateering experience has demonſtrated. The ſuperiority of Britain enables her to defend her trade, and to cruſh that of the United States beyond any other enemy we might quarrel with, tho' ſhe would ſuffer grievouſly. Moreover *peace with all nations* is the doctrine of the federal friends of the government When occaſions of war ariſe, let us remove them by treaty if we can In this they have been uniform and conſiſtent; and ſucceſs has crown'd their wiſhes; the republic has approved them, and enjoys the proſperity which has reſulted from them.

The argument might be purſued much farther to ſhew that France is not in a ſituation to make a war with us deſirable to herſelf. And if ſucceſs ſhould again attend her armies and lead her raſhly to begin it, the means of the United States are ample and ſure to bring her to repentance. Our trade might ſuffer, but ſhe would run the riſk of loſing her foreign poſſeſſions forever.

Theſe obſervations, if admitted to be juſt, are certainly ſeaſonable, as the Aurora daily renews the attempt to deceive, and to degrade our country by ſilly alarms and cowardly miſ-ſtatements of its expoſed and helpleſs ſituation.

TRUE BLUE.

Mr. FENNO,

As the queſtion concerning a land tax or a poll tax is becoming the ſubject of general converſation, perhaps the incloſed obſervations may not be thought improper by ſome of your readers. They are extracted from a letter that was publiſhed in 1789, in a neighbouring ſtate.

OF TAXES.

In all governments the relief of the poor ſhould be one of the chief objects of legiſlative attention.

Every citizen demands juſtice and protection from government, theſe ſhould not, they cannot be refuſed, but the poor man has other claims; his wants and his ſufferings muſt be in proportion to his poverty; humanity requires that his ſufferings be relieved or prevented. Though the rich are not to be defrauded for the ſake of the poor, the laws in every ſtate ſhould be ſo framed as to encourage and aſſiſt the poor in their uſual employments. The neceſſary burdens of civil government ſhould be ſo faſhioned as to preſs on their ſhoulders, in the moſt convenient and eaſy manner. The general payment of taxes is neceſſary to the ſupport of government, but the payment of taxes in many caſes is difficult, in ſome caſes impracticable by the poor man, without the ſale of his property by a public officer. Every misfortune of this kind ſhould be prevented if poſſible. Perhaps the moſt effectual mode of preventing the poor man from being diſtreſſed in the payment of taxes, is by ſubſtituting an exciſe in the place of a direct tax on property. In France, England and Holland, the expences of government are chiefly raiſed by an exciſe. It has been frequently ſaid that when a ſubject or citizen is obliged to contribute a certain ſum for the uſe of government there can be little difference by what name the tax is called, or how it is laid. No poſition can be more fallacious. A land tax or a poll tax are inevitable and poſitive taxes; they cannot be averted; the induſtrious cannot elude them; the unfortunate cannot eſcape them. Every citizen muſt take out his purſe and pay the amount, or his little furniture muſt be ſold. The exciſe is a negative tax; when it is laid on foreign goods no man is obliged to pay any part of it; when it is laid on luxuries no prudent man will pay much of it. It often happens that the moſt induſtrious citizens are diſtreſſed by domeſtic ſickneſs, or bad crops, in all ſuch caſes the exciſe operates as a relief to the unfortunate, for on ſuch years they buy no luxuries. Let us ſuppoſe a poll tax or a land tax of five dollars only: may it not happen that at the ſeaſon for collecting taxes, many of our fellow citizens will be found without five dollars in their poſſeſſion? It would be ſtrange if the pooreſt man, who is not a cripple, could not earn three times that ſum every year, beſides what is neceſſary for the ſupport of his family, but œconomy and foreſight are not characteriſtics of the poor; on the contrary, few men in the United States are poor, unleſs they are remarkably deficient in thoſe qualities.

Why then ſhould our laws ſuppoſe the citizen to have the quality that he certainly has not? Why ſhall they make it neceſſary for him to be treaſuring money for months, who never cared for to morrow? The moſt indolent or the moſt careleſs citizen cannot poſſibly be incommoded by an exciſe; If he ſhould have no money during the year nor any thing to ſell, he will buy nothing, and conſequently will pay no tax. When he is able to buy foreign commodities he will pay his tax. The exciſe is ſuppoſed chiefly to fall upon articles of foreign make, and prudence will direct that articles which are leaſt neceſſary and ſuch as may ſooneſt come to perfection in our own country, ſhall bear the greateſt ſhare in the exciſe. The natural operation of ſuch taxes is favourable to the poor. No man pays the tax who is not able and willing to buy luxuries or foreign articles, therefore it is volun ary. The man who is diligent has leſs occaſion for ſuch articles, therefore it is a ſpur to induſtry. In a word, all taxes on property are bur ens on the good citizen; they diſcourage induſtry. All taxes on conſumption are taxes on diſſipation and luxury; they puniſh idleneſs, and promote induſtry. Can we heſitate in making our choice?

The revenue of the Roman empire, in its proſperous days, aroſe chiefly from an an exciſe and cuſtoms. That jealous and wiſe nation did not readily ſubmit to a land tax. There was a waſteful trade carried on between Rome and the Eaſt Indies by way of the red ſea. By that trade much ſilver, near four millions of dollars, was annually exported from the Empire, and we have reaſon to conclude from the allegations of Pliny, that Eaſt India goods were forced to contribute, by an exciſe more than twenty millions per annum to the revenue. A land tax and poll tax were in early uſe through the Roman provinces, but they do not appear to have been generally impoſed on the Roman people before the reign of Galenius, the ſucceſſor of Dioclefian. From that period direct taxes became univerſal. What was the condition of the Roman people under an adminiſtration of cuſtoms, exciſe and other indirect taxes, when compared with the times in which the land tax and poll tax became general? It was an age of gold, compared to that of iron Humanity is ſhocked by the tales of woe that are told concerning the poor of that age. Parents are ſaid to have ſold their children and to have ſold themſelves into ſlavery, in order to ſhun the burden of taxes.

I have ſaid that an exciſe is more favourable to the poor than a land or poll tax; I will venture an additional ſentiment. There never was any government in which an exciſe could be of ſo much uſe as in the United States of America. In all other countries taxes of every ſort are a ſpecies of grievance. In the United States an exciſe on foreign goods would not be a grievance; like wholeſome food it would give us ſtrength. It would help to cloſe that waſteful drain by which our honour and our wealth are conſumed. What tho' we did not owe a florin to any foreign nation; though we had no domeſtic debt and though the expences of government could be ſupported for many years without taxes, ſtill it may be queſtioned whether an exciſe on foreign articles would not be prudent. It is the beſt expedient by which we can promote domeſtic manufactures and the condition in which we now live—our general dependence on foreign countries for arms and cloathing is diſhonourable,—it is dangerous,

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, December 29.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the ſubject of kidnapping negroes and mulattoes.

This report was grounded on an application from the ſtate of Delaware, for ſome proviſion to prevent the carrying off from that ſtate free negroes and mulattoes, by maſters of veſſels to other ſtates. The report to cure this evil, provides that every maſter of a veſſel ſhould have certificates with ſuch negroes and mulattoes of their being free. No effectual regulation, it was ſtated, could be made on this ſubject by the individual ſtates, as their juriſdiction did not extend beyond their territorial limits. Some members contended, that the laws of the individual ſtates were ſufficient to provide againſt the evil. The report was oppoſed as incomplete, and the ſubject was ſpoken of as of too delicate a nature to engage the attention of the houſe, as it bore an affinity to the ſubject of emancipation.

To this latter idea it was well anſwered, that the queſtion was by no means about emancipating ſlaves, but whether proviſions ſhould not be enacted to prevent freemen from being made ſlaves, becauſe they were black.

The committee roſe without coming to a deciſion, and the report was recommitted 46 to 30, with liberty to the committee of commerce and manufactures to report by bill or otherwiſe.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary at war, on the petition of Hugh Lawſon White.

This petition will try the principle, whether the militia which were called out under gen. Sevier, in '93, to act againſt the Indians, are entitled to compenſation.

The report ſtates, that the expedition was undertaken without authority from the general government and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying the war into the Cherokee country; that the inſtructions from the war department forbid offenſive operations. That, however, it appears that previous to the expedition the inhabitants of Tenneſſee were much harraſſed by the Indians, who had killed at two ſtations, one within 7 miles of the capital, 15 perſons, and that it muſt reſt with congreſs to ſay whether the circumſtances of the caſe warranted the expedition as a juſt and neceſſary meaſure.

In the courſe of the debate it was denied, that the expedition had been undertaken for the avowed purpoſe of carrying the war into the Cherokee country: and ſtated, in addition to the circumſtances mentioned in the report, that 1200 Indians before the expedition carried a ſtation and threatened to attack Knoxville.

Mr. A. Jackſon moved the following reſolution.

"Reſolved that General Sevier's expedition into the Cherokee country in the year 1793, was a juſt and neceſſary meaſure, and that proviſion ought to be made by law for paying the expences thereof."

The committee roſe without coming to a deciſion and had leave to ſit again.

A communication was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury on the ſubject of the loan for the uſe of the city of Columbia, which was read and ordered to be printed.

It was reſolved on account of the ſhortneſs of the ſeſſion, 40 to 30, not to take up the Bankrupt bill.

The following reſolution was moved and ordered to lie on the table.

"Reſolved that a committee be appointed to enquire if any and what alterations are neceſſary in the act entitled "an act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons eſcaping from their maſters."

Adjourned.

Friday, December 30.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made report on the petitions of Andrew Ramſey, and Nathan Smith, recommending a non-compliance with the prayer of the petitioners. The houſe concurred.

Mr. Freeman preſented a petition from John Marſton and others, praying for the payment of certain bills of credit iſſued by the United States in March 1780, of which they are holders. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Gilbert preſented a petition from Lewis H. Girlam, of New York, praying for a remiſſion of duties on certain wines deſtroyed by the late fire. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. A. Jackſon preſented a petition from George Calvert, one of the chiefs of the Chickaſaw Nation, complaining of a non-performance of ſtipulations, entered into in certain Talks held with the agents of the United States, in which they were promiſed aſſiſtance in caſe they were attacked by the red people, and praying for payment on account of the maintenance of a colonel and 46 men for 60 days, who had marched to their aſſiſtance when attacked by the Creeks, without orders from government. Referred to the committee of claims.

The houſe, on motion, again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of war on the petition of Hugh Lawſon White, and, after conſiderable diſcuſſion, on the ſuggeſtion that farther information was neceſſary to be obtained before a deciſion was come to, the committee roſe, was refuſed leave to ſit again, and the report and papers accompanying it, were referred to a ſelect committee of five members.

Mr. Coit ſaid that there had been ſeveral petitions from revenue officers for an increaſe of ſalary, part of which had been referred to the committees of commerce and manufactures, and others to the committee of compenſation. In order that the whole might go into the ſame hands, he propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

Reſolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be inſtructed and required to report whether any and what alterations are neceſſary in the compenſations allowed by law to revenue officers, and that the committee of compenſation be diſcharged from the conſideration of ſuch memorials as had relation to the officers of the revenue.—Agreed.

Mr. W. Smith called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the ſubject of certain balances due from individual ſtates to the United States. The houſe went into a commitsee of the whole accordingly, when a very long debate took place; at length the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, December 28.

State of the Mercury, on Friday, Saturday, &c. which was expoſed to the open air, under a Portico the north ſide of a houſe, but was ſhielded from the wind by the ſtable and part of the Portico.

Friday,	at 8 morning, it ſtood at	0
	at 2 P. M. 7 above	
	at 11 evening 3 1-2 below	0
Satarday,	at 8 morning 7 below	0
	at 2 P. M 3 above	0
	at 10 evening, 1 below	0
Sunday,	at 8 morning, 9 above	0
	at 2 P. M 10 above	0
	at 9 evening, 16 above	0
Monday,	at 8 morning, 8 above	0

A new Penal Code is eſtabliſhed in Virginia, ſimilar to that which has lately governed in Pennſylvania. Murder alone is to be puniſhed with death Other crimes are to be puniſhed by hard labor, confinement, &c.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Maſſachuſetts—correct.

Hon. Thompſon J. Skinner, Samuel Lyman, Dwight Foſter, Nathaniel Freeman, jun. John Read, Harriſon G. Otis, Joſeph B. Varnum, Samuel Sewall, Theopilus Bradbury, Peleg Wadſworth, and George Thatcher, Eſquires. ☞ In the 2d weſtern, 3d ſouthern and 1ſt eaſtern diſtricts no choices have been made. In the ſecond weſtern, the whole number of votes was 1777—889 making a choice, the hon. William Shepard, had 823, Samuel Henſhaw 424, and hon. William Lyman, 381.—In the 3d ſouthern, the votes were 952, 477 making a choice, the hon. Eliſha May had 390, Stephen Bullock, 224, & Laban Wheaton 227.—In the firſt Eaſtern, the votes were 1198, 600 making a choice, the hon. Iſaac Parker had 477, Henry Dearborn 373, and Jonathan Bowman, Eſqrs, 328 votes.

From WESTPOINT, Dec. 12.

"Four companies of artilleriſts and engineers have been ordered from this place by the Preſident, to take charge of, and put in repair the works in the ſea-ports.—Capt. Frye to Governor's iſland, in the ſtate of New-York, with a company; capt. Mitchell at Fort William, below Philadelphia; capt. Morris at Baltimore; Capt. Blackburn, at Norfolk, Virginia; and capt. Kalliefen, at Charleſton, S. C. On what account the arrangement is made, we can only conjecture; but we are all decided friends to the preſent happy conſtitution of our country.

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—alſo a man ſervant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging to the dining room. None need apply who do not underſtand and have not been accuſtomed to the reſpective ſervices and who are not well recommended for honeſty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-ſtreet, or to the printer.

January 5. tawzw

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1797.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that a veſſel has arrived there in 42 days from Hamburgh.

Tueſday laſt Thomas Willing, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected Preſident of the Bank of the United States.

On Tueſday laſt the following officers were elected for the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah Canal—

Preſident,
Robert Morris.
Managers,

John Nicholſon,	Wm. Smith, D. D.
Standiſh Forde,	Joſeph Ball,
Jeremiah Parker,	John Steinmetz,
Wm. Young, B. S.	Francis Weſt,
Samuel Blodget,	Timothy Matlack,
Wm. Sanſom,	Wm. Montgomery.

Treaſurer,
William Govett.

For the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

Preſident,
Robert Morris.
Managers,

John Nicholſon,	Wm. Smith, D. D.
Standiſh Forde,	Joſeph Ball,
Jeremiah Parker,	Benjamin R. Morgan,
John Steinmetz,	Wm. Young, B. S.
Samuel Blodget,	John Miller, jun.
Wm. Sanſom,	James M'Crea.

Treaſurer,
William Govett.

Extract of a letter from South Carolina.

"You will no doubt feel both pity and indignation, when you are informed that that ----- CHARLES PINCKNEY is elected our Governor. As ſoon as he was ſworn into office, he began his ſpeech by making a moſt indecent attack on the perſons who did not vote for him (conſiſting of 53 of the MOST RESPECTABLE perſons in the country) and likewiſe upon the meaſures of the federal government. He is too cunning to have his ſpeech printed, as he delivered it, but his firſt obſervation was, that he was happy to find, as was proved by his election, the triumph of *republican* principles *(riſum teneatis?)* He then contraſted the preſent ſituation of the country with its ſituation when he was formerly Governor. He ſaid, that we were an ungrateful and *degraded* people—(one would think ſo from *his* being elected *Governor*)—that we had behaved MOST INFAMOUSLY to our allies, the French; "WHO, HE HOPED, WOULD SOON BRING US TO A SENSE OF OUR POLITICAL ERRORS." Theſe laſt words were taken down. It was, in ſhort, a *moſt abominable performance*, and with the exception of his creatures, was reprobated by men of both parties. It is thought here, that Jefferſon's election to the Preſidency is certain; and our new Governor, who has been long ſeeking for a foreign appointment, thinks this jacobin ſpeech will be a charming recommendation of him to Jefferſon's good graces: ſo that if he is Preſident, you may judge of what you are to expect from the French party."

NEW THEATRE.

On Monday evening, the Tragedy of Richard IIId.

Mr. Warren gave great feeling the character of Henry 6th.

Mr. Fox told his tearful tale in Treſſel, with a pathos quite in character. This young gentleman, when he has added a little experience and ſtudy to his performance (which has already merited great praiſe) will undoubtedly be an ornament to the Theatre.

Mr. Cooper's maſterly perſonification of Richard, was received with that applauſe that generally attends his public exhibitions. He gave the ſtriking traits of the character with an energetic boldneſs, and fire, that attends only the performance of native genius, and without which art can do little. He gave great force to the ſoliloquy of——

"Why, now my golden dream is out."

And indeed all of them were maſterly expreſſed.

Mrs. Francis was correct and ſpirited in the character of Lady Anne, but was certainly deficient in pathos and expreſſion. In the tent ſcene, ſhe was particularly faulty, and ſpoke,

"Think on the wrongs of wretched Anne thy wife
"E'en in the battles heat remember me,
"And edgeleſs fall thy ſword—deſpair and die."

With the ſame tone as ſhe did,

"But ſince you teach me how to flatter you
"Imagine I have ſaid farewell already."

The addreſs in the character of the *Ghoſt* would have (had it been properly expreſſed) produced great effect. However by what we have ſaid it muſt not be thought that we intend to rob her of all praiſe—her performance often merits it—and in ſpite of the defects we have noticed, ſhe certainly is entitled to a ſhare of our approbation.

Mrs. L'Eſtrange was but ill calculated to expreſs the ſorrows of the dutcheſs of York, the monotony of her voice could not convey that ſpirit that Shakeſpeare intended ſhould be given to her execration of Richard. W. L.

By this day's Mail.

NORFOLK, December 22.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Meduſa French frigate of 50 guns, commanded by commodore Barney, and the Inſurgente of 44 guns.

BALTIMORE, January 3.

We congratulate our readers on the ſtrikingly ſplendid appearance of our new city, the two preceeding evenings. The lamps with which our ſtreets are lighted, appear to be a conſiderable improvment on thoſe we have generally ſeen—the reflectors with which they are furniſhed, caſt out great light. Although theſe dazzling ornaments are not planted ſo thick as in Philadelphia, yet it muſt be confeſſed, from their evidently ſuperior excellence, that our ſtreets are much better lighted—ſo that in future we ſhall hear of no more complaints of diſlocated necks or broken bones, on the ſcore of darkneſs. The birth of a new year, a new city, and new light, is a novelty indeed, and cannot, to our city, fail to be matter of much joy.

Yeſterday was brought to town from one of the farms of William Smith, Eſq. a HOG, which, when cleaned, weighed 473lb.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Schooner Pomona,	Gardner	Boſton 27
Sloop Eliza,	Nicholſon	St. Croix 50
Eagle,	Wood	Richmond —

The ſnow Peggy, of New-York, was loſt on Sandy Key, Turk's Iſland.

The ſloop Betſey, Lyon, arrived at New London from Anguilla—left there, brig Polly, Cheeſebrough, to ſail in three days for Wilmington—and ſnow John, of New-York.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.

Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets

For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

THIS EVENING, Thurſday, January 5,
Will be preſented, the following Entertainments, viz.
HORSEMANSHIP,
A Comic Ballet Dance, called
POOR JACK; Or, The Benevolent Crew.
A DUET, by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.
The SIEGE OF TROY,
Or, The World turn'd Upſide Down,
A Song by Miſs Sully.
Between the intervals of the Stage,
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.
In the courſe of the evening, Mr. Ricketts will give in character, the Sailor's deſcription of a Fox Hunt.
Preceeding the Pantomime RACES with REAL PONIES, the whole to conclude with a Comic Pantomime. Doors to open at 5, and the Performance to commence at 1-4 after 6 o'clock.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4th, 1797.

All perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH PASCHALL, deceaſed,

ARE requeſted to pay their reſpective debts without further delay, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover—and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

SAMUEL COATES,
CHRISTR. MARSHALL, jun } Ex'rs.
CHARLES MARSHALL. } cox

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux. —All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

Loſt, or Miſlaid,

At the Bank of the United States—Joſeph Higbee's note, dated 29th December laſt, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the ſame will pleaſe return it to ſaid Bank, or to the ſubſcribers who will allow a reward

Payment being barred, it cannot be of uſe to any other perſon.

NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.

Jan. 5. 3t

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio.

TURNER v. PARKER. } Foreign attachment.

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaſkaſkia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforeſaid, Merchant, that in purſuance of the laws of the Territory in that caſe provided, a foreign attachment hath iſſued out of the county court of common pleas of the ſaid county, againſt the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the ſaid Joſeph Parker, at the ſuit of George Turner, Eſquire; and that unleſs the ſaid Joſeph Parker appear by himſelf, or Attorney, to give ſpecial bail to ſuch ſuit, judgment by default will be entered againſt him, at the court to be held in and for the ſaid county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the eſtate or eſtates ſo attached, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of all creditors, who ſhall appear to be juſtly intitled to a demand thereon, and ſhall apply for that purpoſe. Dated at Kaſkaſkia, aforeſaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20 000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10 000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do.	141,000
	10,054	Prizes	300,000
	10,046	Blanks	
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awsf

Bank of the United States,

December 26th, 1796.

WHEREAS the following described Certificates f Public Debt, credited in the books of the Treasury, and of Stock of the Bank of the United States, were lost with the brig Peggy, John Hyer, master, on her passage to London—Therefore notice is hereby given, that application will be made for others of the same description agreeably to the rules established at the Treasury and Bank of the United States respectively.

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Date & No.	In whose favor issued.	Dolls.	Cts.	
Mar. 4, 1796.				
2169 & 2170	Walter Boyd,	2 of 10000		each def. assu.
2171 to 2176	ditto	6	5000	do.
2177	ditto	1	5421 93	do.
Feb. 16.				
14036	Fermin de Taftet,	1	3200	6 per ct. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14076	Francois G. de Tournes,	1	400,	do.
14077	ditto	1	855 47	do.
3528	Diego Dittmer,	1	674 44	do. assu.
3529	ditto	1	1169 15	do.
Feb. 16.				
14034	ditto	1	3199 46	do. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14078	Joseph Lucas	1	3000	do.
3527	ditto	1	1000	do. assu.
Feb. 16.				
14035	Pares & Heygate,	1	2632 58	do. dom.
3517	ditto	1	1367 42	do assu.
2618	ditto	1	3000	3 per ct. do.
Mar. 4.				
10834 & 10835	F. C. Pourrat, veuve le Coulteulx,	2	5000	each do. dom.
10836	ditto	1	5591 10	do.
2636 to 2641	ditto	6	5000	each do. assu.
2642	ditto	1	2096 28	do.
Feb. 16.				
9273	Elizabeth Rutt,	1	14000	def. dom.
2160	Edward Steers,	1	3655 67	do. assu.
9274	ditto	1	440 70	do. dom.
Mar. 4.				
9303	Hannah Shelly	1	2562 23	do. do.
2633 to 2635	Sir Benj. Thompson,	3	5000	each 3 per ct. assumed.
2167	Rev. G. K. Whatley,	1	2000	def. assu.
2168	ditto	1	1600	do. do.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK.

Dates & No.	In whose favor issued.	
Jan. 1. 1796.		
29609 to 19613	Joseph Atkinson,	5 of 1 share.
2946	Thomas Andros,	3 shares.
4112	ditto	2 shares.
387, 5045, 5046, 7123, 19259 to 19261	William Barnard,	7 1 share.
3076 & 2238	Alexander Blair,	2 5 shares.
964 & 295	ditto	2 10 shares
2854	ditto	1 4 shares.
13227 & 13565	Rev. David Bogue,	2 1 share.
609	Martin de Havilland	1 5 shares.
1666	ditto	1 4 shares.
2959 & 2962	Samuel Etheridge,	2 3 shares.
2967	ditto	1 2 shares.
95 to 100	Joshua Grigby, jun.	6 5 shares.
14023 & 14024	Mrs. Sarah Harris,	2 1 share.
3494	Henry 14th, Prince Reufs de Plauen,	1 13 shares.
2413 & 2414	ditto	2 3 shares.
4052	ditto	1 5 shares.
54	Nathaniel Le Cocq,	1 5 shares.
55 & 2221	Wm Peter Le Cocq,	2 5 shares.
2639	Joseph Lucas,	1 5 shares.
13531 & 13532	Thomas Mullet,	2 1 share.
2954 to 2957	Thomas Raikes,	4 5 shares.
3293	ditto	1 11 shares.
2867 & 2868	William Raikes,	2 5 shares.
2985	ditto	1 7 shares.
392	ditto	1 3 shares.
4667	Rev. Cha. Richards,	1 2 shares.
10209 10210	ditto	2 1 share.
5714	Charles Steers,	1 1 share.
2950	ditto	1 10 shares.
3084	ditto	1 2 shares.
19131 & 19132	James Steers,	2 1 each.
539	George Watson,	1 5 shares.

1aw6w G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Insurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are desired to take notice that the second Tuesday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The subject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be submitted to their consideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12. tth10J

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA*,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. dam

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the said firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huston*, his son-in-law, to his daughter, miss *M'Clenachan*, and to his son, *George M'Clenachan*, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fisher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure *necessary* to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Those printers who have been requested to publish the first CAUTION, are desired to publish this also.

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office. No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday the 11th January next, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, SECRETARY.

December 31. s. w. & w.

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Dec. 6. §t9J.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the deprodations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 50th and 51st days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms. December 29. ttstf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished withthe best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capitol garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Capes. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious hone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.

Nov. 7 eodtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	10		10,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are old off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the more suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. eo

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]